UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/673
12 June 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 12 June 1999 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammad Saïd al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, on the subject of the actions of the Iranian regime, which fired three long-range ground-to-ground missiles at the Khaless camp, where the Moujahidi Khalq organization is based, and which is situated in Iraqi territory (Diyali governorate). This aggression is the latest in a series of acts of terrorism which agents of the Iraqi regime have committed in Iraq, the most recent of which took place on 9 June 1999, when a car bomb exploded, killing several Iraqis and six members of the Moujahidi Khalq organization. In view of these incidents, Iraq calls on you to fulfil your responsibilities with regard to the attacks suffered by Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Saïd H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-17511 (E) 120699 120699

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Annex

Letter dated 12 June 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that on 10 June 1999, at 8.46 p.m., the Iranian regime fired three long-range ground-to-ground missiles at the Khaless camp, where the Moujahidi Khalq organization is based, and which is situated in Iraqi territory (Diyali governorate).

This cowardly and perfidious aggression is the latest in a series of acts of criminal terrorism which agents of the Iranian regime have committed in Iraq, the most recent of which took place on 9 June 1999, when a car bomb exploded, killing several innocent Iraqis and six members of the Moujahidi Khalq organization.

This aggression shows that there has been an aggravation of the situation which is a threat to the sincere efforts being made by Iraq to establish good-neighbourly relations based on mutual respect for sovereignty. This act is not unlike the ill-advised actions regularly carried out by the Iranian regime 19 years ago which led to the outbreak of war between the two countries. Moreover, it reveals the lies put out by Tehran, which pretends to want dialogue and peace with Iraq. In reality, the Iranian regime prefers to resort to aggression rather than following up Iraq's friendly initiatives aimed at establishing good-neighbourly relations between the two neighbouring countries and their peoples.

This new act of Iranian aggression seriously undermines the position of the Security Council which, according to its resolutions, is supposed to safeguard the security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq. It also reveals the attitude of the Council, which is seeking to deprive Iraq of all means of defence which would enable it to protect its security and sovereignty against the aggressors which are threatening it. Iraq therefore calls on the United Nations to fulfil its obligations under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, failing which it will be deemed that the Council has not respected its commitments.

I call on you to fulfil your responsibilities by condemning the Iranian aggression, and then by putting pressure on Iran to stop its aggression against Iraq and respect the rules of good neighbourliness and the principles of international law.

I wish to reaffirm that Iraq, despite the iniquitous embargo and the no-fly zones illegally imposed in the north and south of the country, reserves the right to use its own means of defence throughout its territory, including its air space, in order to protect its sovereignty and its security against any violation or aggression. Iraq also reserves the legitimate right to demand compensation for all the damage it has suffered because of the brutal aggression referred to above.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Mohammad Saïd al-Sahaf
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Iraq

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Security Council

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S/1999/674
12 June 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 11 June 1999 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister states that the withholding of compensation payments from Iraqi funds designated for urgent humanitarian needs represents a violation of Iraq's rights, and he urges you to intervene with a view to halting the withholding of these amounts and instituting a review of the budget of the United Nations Compensation Commission.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-17532 (E) 140699 140699

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Annex

Letter dated 11 June 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

In my letter dated 29 April 1999 addressed to you (S/1999/500, annex), I set forth our reasons for urging you to endeavour to halt the withholding of amounts from Iraqi funds designated for the purchase of some but not all of the urgent humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people for the purpose of so-called compensation payments. The current percentage, that decided by the Security Council in its resolution 986 (1995), is the upper limit of the range that you proposed in your report of 2 May 1991 (S/22559) and that was approved by the Council in its resolution 705 (1991) of 15 August 1991. The Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Fund was authorized to decide on the appropriate percentage within this range, but such a decision has yet to be taken. The percentage presently withheld thus represents a violation of Iraq's rights, especially since paragraph 19 of resolution 687 (1991), in which the Council requests the Secretary-General to determine the appropriate level of the amount to be withheld, requires that account be taken of "the requirements of the people of Iraq, Iraq's payment capacity ... taking into consideration external debt service, and the needs of the Iraqi economy". On this basis, it is neither reasonable nor just that, in its resolution 986 (1995) and all the subsequent resolutions extending the operation of the oil-for-food formula, the Security Council should have decided that the percentage to be withheld should be the upper limit. The Council's idea, after all, was that the oil-for-food formula was supposed to meet the needs of the people of Iraq. The injustice of this measure is patently obvious when we bear in mind that the total amount withheld under the formula thus far is $3,269 million and that an amount of $2,716.2 million has been allotted for payment.

What is remarkable in this context is the allocation of $125.4 million to cover the operating expenses of the Compensation Commission, to say nothing of the fact that scrutiny of the status of the accounts as given in the Secretary-General's report of 18 May 1999 (S/1999/573) shows that there is an enormous sum of $437.4 million that is not mentioned. The whereabouts of this sum and of the accumulated interest on it are unknown to us.

Iraq has already raised the question of the enormous expenditures of the secretariat of the United Nations Compensation Commission on a number of occasions, and it adheres to its established position concerning the manner in which the Commission was established, its lack of legitimacy and the fact that its rules and practices violate the established norms of international law and internationally approved procedures. We feel obliged to state that the enormous sum mentioned under this item in your above-mentioned report is due to extravagance and waste in connection with all the allocations made without regard for cost controls or for a realistic ceiling on expenditure in all areas and without taking account of the difficult economic circumstances being experienced by Iraq.

We feel that it is important, and indeed that it is a legal and moral duty, to take account in the context of the expenditures of the Compensation

Commission of the fact that Iraq meets all of the Commission's costs. The amount of the compensation payments alone is sufficient to place a heavy burden on the Iraqi economy, over and above the enormous financial burdens that have been created by an embargo that has been unjustly prolonged and that require resources if basic and essential needs are to be met. It is nevertheless baffling and regrettable that the Commission has not taken these important facts into account in drawing up its budget, despite the fact that they relate to the lives of an entire people.

We request your personal intervention, in accordance with your responsibilities under the Charter, with a view to ensuring that the foregoing observations are taken into account, bringing a halt to the withholding of any amounts for so-called compensation payments and instituting a review of the budget of the United Nations Compensation Commission. We further request you to inform us of the disposition of the sum we have indicated above.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

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S/1999/675
14 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 JUNE 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and specifically to paragraph 6 requesting me to appoint, in consultation with the Security Council, a Special Representative to control the implementation of the international civil presence to be established in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

It is my intention to appoint Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, to serve as my Special Representative on an interim basis until I reach a decision on whom to nominate to undertake this function on a continuing basis.

I should be grateful if you would bring the foregoing to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

99-17544 (E) 140699

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GENERAL

S/1999/676
14 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 June 1999 (S/1999/675) concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, as your Special Representative on an interim basis to control the implementation of the international civil presence to be established in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(Signed) Baboucarr-Blaise Ismaila JAGNE
President of the Security Council

99-17550 (E) 140699

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/677
14 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The U. S.-led NATO's campaign of indiscriminate air strikes against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in defiance of recognized international law is an act of wanton aggression on a sovereign State, which gives rise to deep concern on the part of the international community at present.

In the 1950s, the United States abused the name of the United Nations in the aggressive Korean war, forcing the Security Council to adopt "resolutions" legalizing its aggression. This time, during the post-cold-war period, the U. S. bypassed the United Nations in launching the air strikes against Yugoslavia.

This shows that the arrogance of the United States in abusing or bypassing the United Nations for its own interests has reached its culmination.

What we take to be still more dangerous is the fact that the United States has been speeding up the preparations for a second aggressive Korean war while carrying on the bombing of Yugoslavia.

Some time ago, the United States newly revised the "Operation Plan 5027-98". This is the most belligerent and dangerous war scenario of an aggressive nature to stifle our Republic and attain domination over the whole of Korea by employing pre-emptive air strikes as in Yugoslavia.

Pursuant to this new Operation Plan 5027-98 of a pre-emptive attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States is now reinforcing its armed forces on a large scale in south Korea.

The U. S. has already deployed AC-130 ground assault aircraft and FA-18 fighter-bombers in south Korea, followed by the reinforcement of 12 F-15 fighters and several hundred combat personnel in mid-May. It is also keeping the U. S. marine units based in Okinawa, Japan, and the aircraft carrier Constellation, F-15 tactical fighters, B-52 strategic bombers and EA-6B electronic warfare aircraft based in its mainland on standby for rapid deployment in south Korea.

Further more, the U. S. is attempting to deploy in the U. S. occupying forces of south Korea state-of-the-art military equipment such as the latest precision-guided bombs and A-10 low-altitude ground-assault aircraft, which were mobilized in the air strikes against Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, the U. S. revised the "U. S.-Japan Defense Cooperation Guideline", thus laying the legal basis for dragging Japan into the Korean war.

All these facts indicate that the U. S. is moving ahead to unleash a second aggressive Korean war by all means and realize its strategy towards Asia. The U. S. is alleging that the crisis in Yugoslavia has created a "vacuum" on the Korean peninsula, which is no more than a sophistry to justify the arms buildup in south Korea and to cover up its intention to provoke a second aggressive Korean war.

In order to prevent the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula, a peace agreement should be concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States without delay and the U. S. troops should be withdrawn from south Korea.

The United Nations should make a tangible contribution to ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula by taking appropriate measures to remove the "UN helmet" from the U. S. troops stationed in south Korea.

The United States has been maintaining the "UN Command" in south Korea for more than half a century for the purpose of igniting another aggressive Korean war and abusing the United Nations name once again for mobilizing multinational forces to it.

Today, at the threshold of the twenty-first century, the United Nations should not remain indifferent to the revival of power politics such as the use of force seeking hegemony and domination against the trend of the present times and should fulfil its responsibility and roles for ensuring international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Hyong Chol
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1999/678
14 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ETHIOPIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you from His Excellency Mr. Seyoum Mesfin, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Duri MOHAMMED
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-17584 (E) 140699

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Annex

Letter dated 14 June 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have decided to write to you regarding the current situation in the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea and the preoccupation of my Government at the lack of progress in reaching a solution.

The conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea has entered its second year. It has been a year of missed opportunities to secure a peaceful resolution of the dispute based on international law and the rejection of the use of force to settle disputes. Unfortunately, the opportunities were not utilized by the international community, forcing my country to take defensive action in February 1999 to successfully liberate part of the territory that had been forcefully occupied by Eritrea.

In recent days, I once again fear that the international community in general, and the United Nations Security Council in particular, are missing an important opportunity to contribute towards the fair settlement of the conflict.

This is because of the clear lack of political support given to the High-Level Delegation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), on whose behalf its chairman, H.E. Mr. Blaise Campaore of Burkina Faso, called upon the Eritrean President in writing to withdraw from all Ethiopian territories that Eritrea had occupied since May 1998.

You do recall that, following its defeat at Badme last February, the Eritrean regime, while giving lip service to accepting the OAU proposals for a framework agreement, denied that it had been required by the proposals to withdraw from other territories that it had occupied a month later in June.

You will also remember that, despite the efforts of my Government to then explain what Eritrea was required to do and the need for international pressure to bring that about, some considered the refusal of Eritrea to withdraw and the impasse created as having been caused by differing interpretations of the Framework Agreement. We were repeatedly informed that unless OAU clarified what was meant by "Badme and its environs", it would not be possible to lean on any one party to take additional steps.

The absence of resolve to call upon Eritrea to withdraw from all the territories it occupied by force (as it was required to do), coupled with the lack of readiness of the Eritrean regime to reverse its aggression, no doubt encouraged Asmara to embark on repeated and futile efforts to regain the Badme area in late March and late May 1999.

It was, therefore, important for OAU to once again affirm its position and in the most explicit way to date. The OAU Chairman, on 11 May 1999, sent his envoy to Asmara with a written message clearly calling on Eritrea to withdraw from all Ethiopian territories that it had occupied over the past year.

This appropriate measure by OAU should have provided the possibility for all those concerned with the conflict, and more significant, the United Nations Security Council, to reinforce the OAU message and pin down the side that continued to resist any call to reverse its aggression.

However, the opportunity was frittered away when the President of the United Nations Security Council, following an informal meeting of the Council on 19 May 1999, issued a press statement devoid of any reference to the need for Eritrea to heed the voice of OAU. After having urged OAU to provide them with its interpretation of what was meant by "Badme and its environs", member States of the Council could not bring themselves to back OAU, thereby allowing Eritrea to believe that it could get away with staying put on Ethiopian territory.

I must believe that you will agree with me that any interpretation of the OAU Framework Agreement that suggests that Eritrea would withdraw from territories it occupied in May but retain those it occupied in June cannot be taken seriously. There is no rationale for Eritrea to withdraw only partially from territories that it has occupied by force.

The bottom line for Ethiopia is that Eritrea should and must withdraw from all occupied Ethiopian territories and that the Ethiopian administration - forcefully uprooted - should be restored. That is what the OAU Framework Agreement requires of Eritrea. Eritrea should accept this package and pave the way for its peaceful implementation.

Unfortunately the Eritrean leadership is showing no inclination to follow the path of peace. By declining to respond to OAU - in effect scuttling the efforts of the High-Level Delegation - Eritrea is hoping for a way out of being pinned down to the Framework Agreement. Eritrea's leaders are now heard expressing preference for others to handle the peace effort in an attempt to sidestep the uncomfortable position in which they have been placed in the implementation of an agreement they continue to have no intention of honouring.

It is indeed tragic that neither the Security Council nor others who are in a position to make a difference are yet prepared to play a meaningful, effective and fair role towards ending this crisis that no one can deny was imposed on Ethiopia. What Ethiopia has been made to witness so far has been a never-ending shifting of the goal posts designed to appease Asmara, the latest instances of which are the events now unfolding following the clarification provided to Eritrea by the Chairman of the High-Level Delegation. While this should have given all parties, including the Security Council, the opportunity to strengthen the OAU's hand by reiterating to Eritrea what has already been made clear by OAU, what we see is a complete abdication of responsibility and attempts once again to shift the goal post in anticipation of yet another concession from Ethiopia.

The conclusion that Ethiopia is made to draw from all this is clear - the victim of aggression cannot expect a fair deal, the OAU Framework Agreement is a peace document to which only lip service is given and the overriding concern is with finding ways of appeasing Eritrea by demanding never-ending concessions from the victim of aggression, which is known to have never rejected peace proposals from the outset.

Ethiopia's desire for peace is thus being frustrated by a combination of Eritrea's intransigence and lack of seriousness on one hand and by the international community's indifference and lack of even-handedness on the other.

It is in the light of the foregoing that we wish to appeal to you to help Ethiopia achieve peace, which has eluded us over the past year through no fault of ours. We are convinced that the international community can, if it wishes to, prevail upon Eritrea to respond positively to the latest OAU call on Eritrea to give peace a chance.

We call on the Security Council to give Eritrea a clear signal that we are governed by international law and that aggression cannot pay. The time to do so may be long overdue, but it is better late than never.

(Signed) Seyoum MESFIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/679
15 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 JUNE 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the civilian police component of the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET).

It is my intention to appoint Alan James Mills of Australia to the post of Civilian Police Commissioner of UNAMET.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

99-17729 (E) 150699

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/1999/680
15 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 June 1999 (S/1999/679) concerning your intention to appoint Alan James Mills of Australia to the post of Civilian Police Commissioner of the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(Signed) Baboucarr-Blaise Ismaila JAGNE
President of the Security Council

99-17735 (E) 150699

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/681
15 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to forward to you herewith a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nagorno Karabagh on 15 June 1999 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Movses ABELIAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-17764 (E) 160699 160699

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nagorny Karabakh

The Ministry of Defence of Azerbaijan has recently been disseminating reports on an alleged attack by units of the armed forces of Nagorny Karabakh in the Martakert sector of the line of contact between the sides.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nagorny Karabakh states that this information, like the figures indicating high losses by the Karabakh side, does not correspond to the actual course of events.

In fact, on 14 June 1999, Azerbaijani formations, having violated the ceasefire regime, once again attempted to move their positions into direct contact with Nagorny Karabakh's lines of defence. In order to avoid a further escalation of tension, units of the Nagorny Karabakh defence forces, demonstrating the requisite restraint, opposed the advance of the Azerbaijani armed forces. After sustaining losses, the opposing side was compelled to withdraw to its initial position. Two soldiers of the Nagorny Karabakh defence forces were wounded.

Against this background, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nagorny Karabakh once again draws the attention of all interested parties to the successive steps taken by official Baku aimed at disinforming the international community for the purpose of concealing the true situation in the conflict zone. The latest fabrications by the Azerbaijani propaganda machine regarding "deliveries" to Nagorny Karabakh of Chinese-manufactured "Typhoon" multiple rocket launchers should be viewed in the same context.

The Azerbaijani side's rejection of the latest proposals by the Co-Chairman of the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the revanchist claims by Azerbaijani politicians, in the first place the Minister of Defence, Safad Abiev, leave no doubt as to the ultimate aim of the policy of provocation and disinformation, namely to resolve the Nagorny Karabakh problem by means of force.

The fragile peace that has now been maintained in the region for five years thanks to the military and political balance that has been established and to the efforts of the international community must not be made dependent on the nationalist ambitions of Azerbaijan's present leaders.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nagorny Karabakh confirms the Karabakh side's devotion to settlement of the conflict with Azerbaijan exclusively by peaceful means, through negotiations, and calls on the leadership of Azerbaijan

to refrain from the propaganda of hatred and the policy of disinformation and to initiate constructive dialogue among all parties for the purpose of speedy and comprehensive settlement of the existing problems.

Stepanakert, 15 June 1999

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/681*
18 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to forward to you herewith a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nagorno Karabagh on 15 June 1999 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Movses ABELIAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

99-18059 (E) 180699

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh

The Ministry of Defence of Azerbaijan has recently been disseminating reports on an alleged attack by units of the armed forces of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh in the Martakert sector of the line of contact between the sides.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh states that this information, like the figures indicating high losses by the Karabakh side, does not correspond to the actual course of events.

In fact, on 14 June 1999, Azerbaijani formations, having violated the ceasefire regime, once again attempted to move their positions into direct contact with the lines of defence of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh. In order to avoid a further escalation of tension, units of the defence forces of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh demonstrating the requisite restraint, opposed the advance of the Azerbaijani armed forces. After sustaining losses, the opposing side was compelled to withdraw to its initial position. Two soldiers of the defence forces of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh were wounded.

Against this background, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh once again draws the attention of all interested parties to the successive steps taken by official Baku aimed at disinforming the international community for the purpose of concealing the true situation in the conflict zone. The latest fabrications by the Azerbaijani propaganda machine regarding "deliveries" to Nagorny Karabakh of Chinese-manufactured "Typhoon" multiple rocket launchers should be viewed in the same context.

The Azerbaijani side's rejection of the latest proposals by the Co-Chairman of the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the revanchist claims by Azerbaijani politicians, in the first place the Minister of Defence, Safad Abiev, leave no doubt as to the ultimate aim of the policy of provocation and disinformation, namely to resolve the Nagorny Karabakh problem by means of force.

The fragile peace that has now been maintained in the region for five years thanks to the military and political balance that has been established and to the efforts of the international community must not be made dependent on the nationalist ambitions of Azerbaijan's present leaders.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh confirms the Karabakh side's devotion to settlement of the conflict with Azerbaijan exclusively by peaceful means, through negotiations, and calls on the

leadership of Azerbaijan to refrain from the propaganda of hatred and the policy of disinformation and to initiate constructive dialogue among all parties for the purpose of speedy and comprehensive settlement of the existing problems.

Stepanakert, 15 June 1999

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/682
15 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 JUNE 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to attach a copy of a letter dated 10 June 1999 addressed to me by Javier Solana, Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), transmitting a copy of the military-technical agreement concluded by NATO military authorities with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on the procedures and modalities for the withdrawal from Kosovo of security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should appreciate it if this letter and its annex could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

99-17747 (E) 150699

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Annex

Letter dated 10 June 1999 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

Please find attached for your information a copy of the military-technical agreement concluded by NATO military authorities with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on the procedures and modalities for the withdrawal from Kosovo of security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(Signed) Javier SOLANA

Enclosure

Military-technical agreement between the international security force (KFOR) and the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia

Article I

General obligations

1. The Parties to this agreement reaffirm the document presented by President Ahtisaari to President Milosevic and approved by the Serb Parliament and the Federal Government on 3 June 1999, to include deployment in Kosovo under United Nations auspices of effective international civil and security presences. The Parties further note that the United Nations Security Council is prepared to adopt a resolution, which has been introduced, regarding these presences.

2. The State governmental authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia understand and agree that the international security force (KFOR) will deploy following the adoption of the Security Council resolution referred to in paragraph 1 and operate without hindrance within Kosovo and with the authority to take all necessary action to establish and maintain a secure environment for all citizens of Kosovo and otherwise carry out its mission. They further agree to comply with all of the obligations of this agreement and to facilitate the deployment and operation of this force.

3. For purposes of the agreement, the following expressions shall have the meanings as described below:

(a) "The Parties" are those signatories to the agreement;

(b) "Authorities" means the appropriate responsible individual, agency or organization of the Parties;

(c) "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces" includes all of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Republic of Serbia personnel and organizations with a military capability. This includes regular army and naval forces, armed civilian groups, associated paramilitary groups, air forces, national guards, border police, army reserves, military police, intelligence services, federal and Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs local, special, riot and anti-terrorist police, and any other groups or individuals so designated by the international security force (KFOR) commander;

(d) The air safety zone (ASZ) is defined as a 25-kilometre zone that extends beyond the Kosovo province border into the rest of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia territory. It includes the airspace above the 25-kilometre zone;

(e) The ground safety zone (GSZ) is defined as a 5-kilometre zone that extends beyond the Kosovo province border into the rest of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia territory. It includes the terrain within that 5-kilometre zone;

(f) Entry-into-force day (EIF) is defined as the day this agreement is signed.

4. The purposes of these obligations are as follows:

(a) To establish a durable cessation of hostilities, under no circumstances shall any forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia enter into, re-enter, or remain within the territory of Kosovo or the ground safety zone and the air safety zone described in article I, paragraph 3, without the prior express consent of the international security force (KFOR) commander. Local police will be allowed to remain in the GSZ.

The above paragraph is without prejudice to the agreed return of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Serbian personnel, which will be the subject of a subsequent separate agreement as provided for in paragraph 6 of the document mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article;

(b) To provide for the support and authorization of the international security force (KFOR) and in particular to authorize the international security force (KFOR) to take such actions as are required, including the use of necessary force, to ensure compliance with this agreement and protection of the international security force (KFOR), and to contribute to a secure environment for the international civil implementation presence and other international organizations, agencies and non-governmental organizations (details in appendix B).

Article II

Cessation of hostilities

1. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces shall immediately, upon entry into force of this agreement, refrain from committing any hostile or provocative acts of any type against any person in Kosovo and will order armed forces to cease all such activities. They shall not encourage, organize or support hostile or provocative demonstrations.

2. Phased withdrawal of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces (ground). The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia agrees to a phased withdrawal of all Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces from Kosovo to locations in Serbia outside Kosovo. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces will mark and clear minefields, booby traps and obstacles. As they withdraw, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces will clear all lines of communication by removing all mines, demolitions, booby traps, obstacles and charges. They will also mark all sides of all minefields. the entry and deployment of the international security force (KFOR) into Kosovo will be synchronized. The phased withdrawal of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces from Kosovo will be in accordance with the sequence outlined below:

(a) By EIF + 1 day, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces located in zone 3 will have vacated, via designated routes, that zone to demonstrate compliance (depicted on the map in appendix A to this agreement). Once it is verified that Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces have complied with this

subparagraph and with paragraph 1 of this article, NATO air strikes will be suspended. The suspension will continue provided that the obligations of this agreement are fully complied with and provided that the Security Council adopts a resolution concerning the deployment of the international security force (KFOR) so rapidly that a security gap can be avoided;

(b) By EIF + 6 days, all Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces in Kosovo will have vacated zone 1 (depicted on the map in appendix A to this agreement). Establish liaison teams with the KFOR commander in Pristina;

(c) By EIF + 9 days, all Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces in Kosovo will have vacated zone 2 (depicted on the map in appendix A to this agreement);

(d) By EIF + 11 days, all Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces in Kosovo will have vacated zone 3 (depicted on the map in appendix A to this agreement);

(e) By EIF + 11 days, all Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces in Kosovo will have completed their withdrawal from Kosovo (depicted on the map in appendix A to this agreement) to locations in Serbia outside Kosovo, and not within the 5-kilometre GSZ. At the end of the sequence (EIF+11), the senior Federal Republic of Yugoslavia force commanders responsible for the withdrawing forces shall confirm in writing to the international security force (KFOR) commander that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces have complied and completed the phased withdrawal. The international security force (KFOR) commander may approve specific requests for exceptions to the phased withdrawal. The bombing campaign will terminate on complete withdrawal of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces as provided under article II. The international security force (KFOR) shall retain, as necessary, authority to enforce compliance with this agreement;

(f) The authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia will cooperate fully with the international security force (KFOR) in its verification of the withdrawal of forces from Kosovo and beyond the ASZ/GSZ;

(g) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia armed forces withdrawing in accordance with appendix A, i.e., in designated assembly areas or withdrawing on designated routes, will not be subject to air attack;

(h) The international security force (KFOR) will provide appropriate control of the borders of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Kosovo with Albania and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* until the arrival of the civilian mission of the United Nations.

3. Phased withdrawal of Yugoslav air and air defence forces:

(a) At EIF + 1 day, no Federal Republic of Yugoslavia aircraft, fixed wing or rotary, will fly in Kosovo airspace or over the ASZ without prior approval by the international security force (KFOR) commander. All air defence systems, radar, surface-to-air missiles and aircraft of the Parties will refrain from

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* Turkey recognizes Macedonia by its constitutional name.

acquisition, target-tracking or otherwise illuminating international security force (KFOR) air platforms operating in the Kosovo airspace or over the ASZ;

(b) By EIF + 3 days, all aircraft, radars, surface-to-air missiles (including man-portable air defence systems) and anti-aircraft artillery in Kosovo will withdraw to other locations in Serbia outside the 25-kilometre ASZ;

(c) The international security force (KFOR) commander will control and coordinate use of airspace over Kosovo and the ASZ commencing at EIF. Violation of any of the provisions above, including the international security force (KFOR) commander's rules and procedures governing the airspace over Kosovo, as well as unauthorized flight or activation of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia integrated air defence within the ASZ, are subject to military action by the international security force (KFOR), including the use of necessary force. The international security force (KFOR) commander may delegate control of normal civilian air activities to appropriate Federal Republic of Yugoslavia institutions to monitor operations, deconflict international security force (KFOR) air traffic movements and ensure smooth and safe operations of the air traffic system. It is envisioned that control of civil air traffic will be returned to civilian authorities as soon as practicable.

Article III

Notifications

1. This agreement and written orders requiring compliance will be immediately communicated to all Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces.

2. By EIF + 2 days, the State governmental authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia shall furnish the following specific information regarding the status of all Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces:

(a) Detailed records, positions and descriptions of all mines, unexploded ordnance, explosive devices, demolitions, obstacles, booby traps, wire entanglement, or physical or military hazards to the safe movement of any personnel in Kosovo laid by Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces;

(b) Any further information of a military or security nature about Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces in the territory of Kosovo and the GSZ and ASZ requested by the international security force (KFOR) commander.

Article IV

Establishment of a Joint Implementation Commission

A Joint Implementation Commission shall be established with the deployment of the international security force (KFOR) to Kosovo, as directed by the international security force (KFOR) commander.

Article V

Final authority to interpret

The international security force (KFOR) commander is the final authority regarding interpretation of this agreement and the security aspects of the peace settlement it supports. His determinations are binding on all Parties and persons.

Article VI

Entry into force

This agreement shall enter into force upon signature.

Appendices:

A. Phased withdrawal of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces from Kosovo.

B. International security force (KFOR) operations.

For the international security force (KFOR)

Lieutenant General Mike Jackson
Commander, KFOR

For the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia

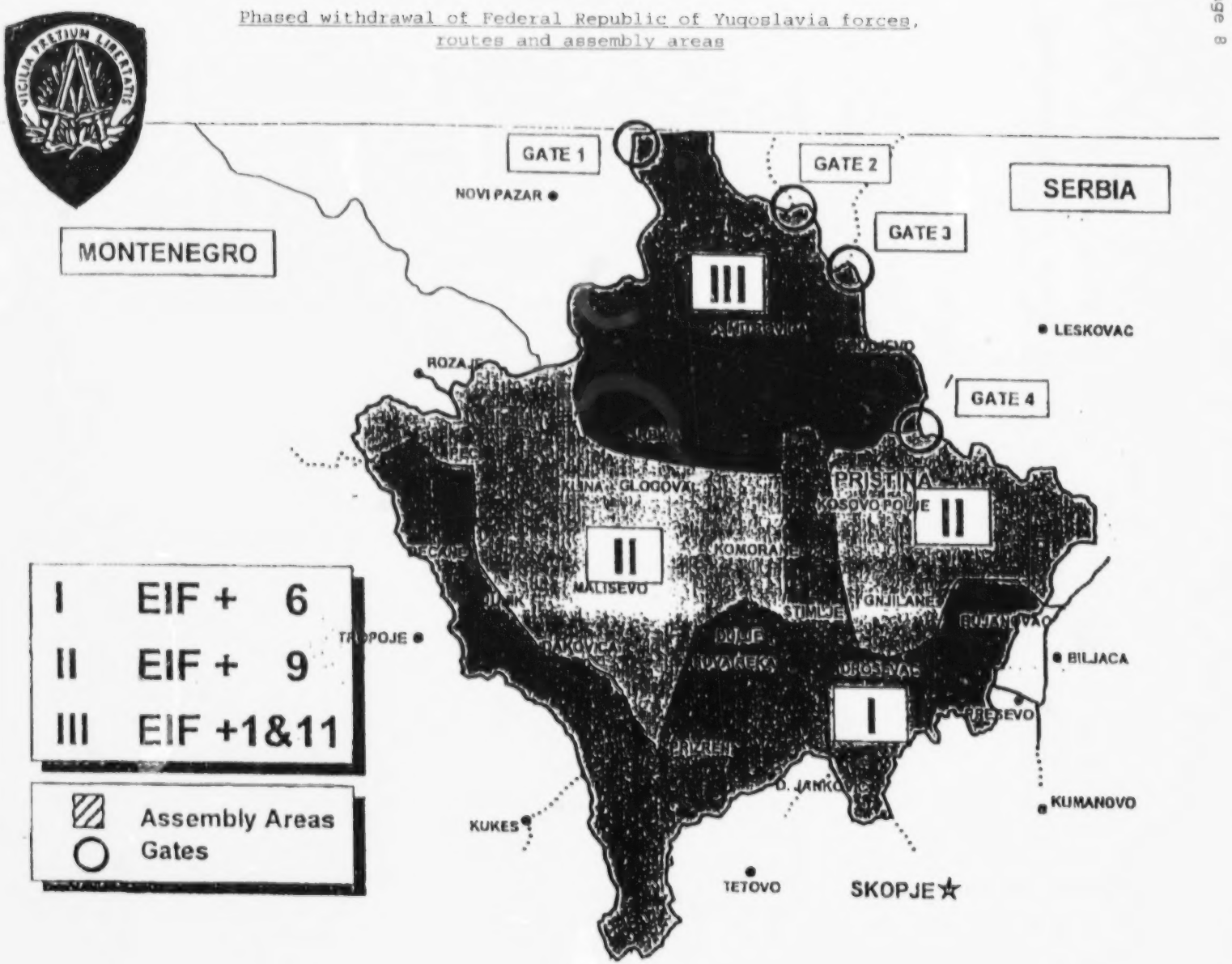
Colonel General Svetozar Marjanovic
General Staff of VJ

Lieutenant General Obrad Stevanovic
Ministry of Internal Affairs
of the Republic of Serbia

9 June 1999

Appendix A

Phased withdrawal of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces, routes and assembly areas



Appendix B

International security force (KFOR) operations

1. Consistent with the general obligations of the military-technical agreement the State governmental authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia understand and agree that the international security force (KFOR) will deploy and operate without hindrance within Kosovo and with the authority to take all necessary action to establish and maintain a secure environment for all citizens of Kosovo.

2. The international security force (KFOR) commander shall have the authority, without interference or permission, to do all that he judges necessary and proper, including the use of military force, to protect the international security force (KFOR) and the international civil implementation presence, and to carry out the responsibilities inherent in this military-technical agreement and the peace settlement which it supports.

3. Neither the international security force (KFOR) nor any of its personnel shall be liable for any damages to public or private property that they may cause in the course of duties related to the implementation of this agreement. The Parties will agree on a status-of-forces agreement as soon as possible.

4. The international security force (KFOR) shall have the right:

(a) To monitor and ensure compliance with this agreement and to respond promptly to any violations and restore compliance, using military force if required. This includes necessary actions to:

(i) Enforce withdrawals of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces;

(ii) Enforce compliance following the return of selected Federal Republic of Yugoslavia personnel to Kosovo;

(iii) Provide assistance to other international entities involved in the implementation or otherwise authorized by the Security Council;

(b) To establish liaison arrangements with local Kosovo authorities and with Federal Republic of Yugoslavia/Serbian civil and military authorities;

(c) To observe, monitor and inspect any and all facilities or activities in Kosovo that the international security force (KFOR) commander believes has or may have military or police capability, or may be associated with the employment of military or police capabilities, or are otherwise relevant to compliance with this agreement.

5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this agreement, the Parties understand and agree that the international security force (KFOR) commander has the right and is authorized to compel the removal, withdrawal or relocation of specific forces and weapons, and to order the cessation of any activities whenever the international security force (KFOR) commander determines a

potential threat to either the international security force (KFOR) or its mission, or to another party. Forces failing to redeploy, withdraw, relocate or to cease threatening or potentially threatening activities following such a demand by the international security force (KFOR) shall be subject to military action by the international security force (KFOR), including the use of necessary force, to ensure compliance.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/683
16 June 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention a statement on the Democratic Republic of the Congo issued on 2 June 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Dieter KASTRUP
Permanent Representative of Germany
to the United Nations

99-17770 (E) 160699 160699

/...

Annex

[Original: English/French]

Statement on the Democratic Republic of the Congo issued on 2 June 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union

1. The European Union is very deeply concerned about the continuing crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the grave situation in which an intensification or prolongation of the conflict would involve the country and the whole region.

2. The European Union calls on all the warring parties to respect humanitarian laws. All the armed forces present in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, regardless of their affiliation, must avoid military operations resulting in the civilian population becoming hostages and victims of the conflict.

3. It recalls its statements of 11, 19 and 27 August 1998 and 17 February 1999 and reiterates that the crisis can only be resolved through a negotiated peace which is fair to all parties, by taking account of the security interests of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its neighbouring States and through respect for the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of all States in the region and for democratic principles and human rights.

4. The European Union welcomes Security Council resolution 1234 (1999) adopted on 9 April 1999 and calls upon all the parties concerned to comply immediately with the terms of that resolution. It again urges all the parties involved in the conflict to redouble their efforts to reach a ceasefire agreement, to operate an orderly withdrawal of the forces engaged in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to prepare for the deployment of a multinational peacekeeping force which would be followed by an international conference on peace, security and stability in the Great Lakes Region.

5. It welcomes the appointment of Mr. Niasse as the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

6. It is following with interest the plan for a "national debate" proposed by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It considers that such a debate could help bring about a return to peace. The European Union would be prepared to consider financial assistance if the following conditions were met:

(a) It was organized by an independent authority;

(b) All the parties concerned were allowed to take part in it;

(c) Its agenda was approved by all the participants and enabled a genuine dialogue to take place on the institutions and the conditions for establishing civil peace, the rule of law and democracy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

7. The European Union welcomes the agreement signed in Sirte (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) on 18 April between the Presidents of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda and co-signed by the Presidents of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Chad and Eritrea, the declarations adopted by the Presidents of Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda in Dodoma on 5 May and in Dar-es-Salaam on 1 June, the Sirte Summit on 14 and 15 May, as well as the Rwandan Government's unilateral declaration of 28 May of an end to hostilities, and considers these to be positive steps towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict. It hopes that these initiatives are fully in line with the mediation role conferred by the Southern Africa Development Community upon the President of Zambia, assisted by the Presidents of Mozambique and Tanzania and supported by the Organization of African Unity. It reiterates its support for the "Lusaka process", which has recently made encouraging progress, and again strongly urges all parties to the conflict to play a constructive role to ensure that a ceasefire agreement can be signed as quickly as possible.

8. This statement is supported by the countries of Central and Eastern Europe associated with the European Union, by Cyprus, which is also associated, and by the European Free Trade Association countries which are members of the European Economic Area.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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16 June 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention a statement on Angola issued on 8 June 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Dieter KASTRUP
Permanent Representative of Germany
to the United Nations

99-17776 (E) 160699 160699

Annex

[Original: English/French]

Statement on Angola issued on 8 June 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union

The European Union fully supports the strong condemnation of the shooting down of a Russian Antonov-26 commercial aircraft by the Angolan rebel movement UNITA on 12 May 1999 as stated by the President of the Security Council on 19 May. Neither the fate of the Russian crew nor of the Angolan passengers has been cleared up yet, nor could the investigation into the shooting down of other aircraft over UNITA controlled territory, including the downings on 26 December 1998 and 2 January 1999 of two aircraft chartered by the United Nations, be brought to an end.

The European Union therefore urgently appeals to UNITA to release the three Russian crew members and any other possible hostages. In addition, it appeals to the Angolan Government and, in particular, to UNITA to fully cooperate with the United Nations.

The European Union is seriously concerned about the rapid deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Angola. While remaining committed to helping to alleviate the suffering of the Angolan population affected by the war, the European Union reminds the Government and, in particular, UNITA of their responsibility to cooperate in full with the United Nations and humanitarian organizations in their efforts to provide assistance and relief to all those in need in Angola.

Furthermore the European Union recalls its statement of 28 December 1998.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated country Cyprus and the European Free Trade Association countries members of the European Economic Area align themselves with this statement.

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16 June 1999

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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) and further to the note by the President dated 5 January 1999 (S/1999/8), following consultations among the members of the Council under the no-objection procedure, the members of the Council agreed to elect Mr. Gelson Fonseca Jr. as Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998), to succeed Mr. Celso L. N. Amorim, for a term ending on 31 December 1999.

99-17857 (E) 160699

UNITED
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16 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With deep concern I transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Information Service of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, on 14 June 1999, regarding the last act of aggression by the Republic of Armenia in blatant violation of the ceasefire regime established since 1994 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated promptly as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eldar KOULIEV
Permanent Representative

99-17898 (E) 160699

/...

Annex

Statement issued by the Ministry of Defence of Azerbaijan on 14 June 1999

On 14 June 1999, from 4.30 a.m. to 9 a.m., about 300 troops of the Armenian armed forces made three attempts from their positions by the village of Ashagy Oratag, near the occupied Azerbaijani town of Agdara, to capture positions of the Azerbaijani armed forces by the village of Gyzyloba in the vicinity of the town of Terter. During the attacks, the hostile forces used heavy artillery, mortars and large-calibre machine-guns.

Units of the Azerbaijani armed forces maintained prompt and vigorous resistance to the hostile forces and the Armenian troops were repulsed, with heavy losses, to their previous positions.

During the four and half hour battle, two Azerbaijani soldiers were killed and four were injured in their entrenchment.

The Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Azerbaijan states that the country's armed forces are ready to respond resolutely to any further attempts by the hostile forces. Full responsibility for the conflict lies with the Republic of Armenia.